

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 13, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing on campaign finance reform.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 13, 1996 at 1 p.m. SH-219 to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 13, 1996 at 9:30 a.m. to hold an open hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 13, 1996 to hold hearings on the Global Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, part II.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee on personnel of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, March 13, in open session, to receive testimony regarding the manpower, personnel, and compensation programs of the Department of Defense in review of the National Defense authorization request for fiscal year 1997.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COMMENDING THE TEACHERS AND ORGANIZERS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PUBLIC TELEVISION KNOWLEDGE NETWORK'S NATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I would like to commend New Hampshire's Public Television "Knowledge Network" for organizing the April National Teacher Training Institute for Math, Science and Technology in Waterville, NH. Granite State teachers participating in the April Institute will

learn interactive methods for using television and technology in math and science instruction. Technology is a vital tool in the future of education, and this institute will prove valuable to the teachers and students in New Hampshire. The more we can use technology in the classroom and the more we can teach our students how to effectively use the information highway, the brighter and wiser our students will be.

The National Teacher Training Institute was launched in 1990 and has expanded rapidly from 10 sites in 1991 to 26 for the 1995-96 school year. Teachers attend 2 days of workshops in the interactive use of instructional video, on-line telecommunications networks, and other new technologies. Approximately 100 teachers from every grade level will attend the institute. According to a Columbia University study, 94 percent of the teachers that attend pass along the information they acquire to their colleagues. Teachers teaching teachers is a crucial facet in the educational community and is proudly supported at the Institute.

The instruction provided by the National Teacher Training Institute is outstanding. Even more notable is the fact that so much of what is taught is passed on to other teachers who were not able to attend. I am proud that the Public Television Knowledge Network has organized such a valuable educational program, and am also pleased to see so many New Hampshire teachers taking advantage of these important workshops. As a former teacher, I congratulate the participating educators for their active role in furthering the opportunities for New Hampshire students. Helping students to understand math and science through technology provides them with the tools to be very successful in the future.

I commend New Hampshire Public Television and our distinguished teachers for their outstanding contribution to our educational system in New Hampshire and the Nation.●

HOW FAR TO SUPPORT TAIWAN?

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, there are times when diplomacy should leave messages unclear.

But today the message to China ought to be crystal clear: If they invade or have missile attacks on Taiwan, the United States will intervene militarily. We do not need to spell out how we intervene. My own feeling is that it can include weapons to Taiwan, the use of air power, and other options that can be effective but do not involve United States troops.

I welcome the steps that have been taken, but I don't want any Chinese leader, during this period of leadership uncertainty, to gamble on what will take place.

An article that I call to the attention of my colleagues appeared recently and merits careful reflection. It appeared

in the New York Times, written by David Shambaugh, titled "How Far to Support Taiwan?" I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follow:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 10, 1996]

HOW FAR TO SUPPORT TAIWAN?

(By David Shambaugh)

By firing ballistic missiles within Taiwan's territorial waters, China is sending political and military messages to both the United States and Taiwan. Unless the Clinton Administration delivers a demonstrably tough response—both diplomatically and militarily—the exercises could escalate dangerously and Beijing will be convinced it can act with impunity.

The military exercises are but the latest in a long list of irritants, including Beijing's human rights violations and its sale of international arms. The Clinton Administration has bent over backwards to engage China constructively and help it integrate into the world order.

But Beijing's crude tactics are provocative and irresponsible for a country seeking international recognition as a great power. They also potentially force the United States into choosing between its relationship with China and its longstanding ties with Taiwan. America understandably does not want war with the largest nation on earth, but it is time to lay down markers and protect American national interests.

Washington should begin by sending clear and unambiguous warnings to Beijing about its coercive behavior toward Taiwan. The Administration's condemnation of the missile tests does not go far enough. President Clinton should publicly restate America's commitment under the Taiwan Relations Act to assist the island in defending itself. He should reiterate that America's entire relationship with China—since President Richard Nixon's visit in 1972—has been premised on the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue. President Clinton must clearly state that China's recent actions call the entire relationship into question.

Words are important, but China respects power and action. The United States Navy should dispatch the carrier Independence (which has been cruising north of Taiwan) through the Taiwan Strait—an international passage through which Navy ships pass regularly to insure freedom of navigation.

China's decision to fire missiles into the two "impact zones" within 20 miles of Taiwan's two largest ports, Keelung and Kaohsiung, constitutes a de facto blockade. Seventy percent of the island's trade and all of its oil imports pass through these ports. Such a partial blockade may be an act of war under international law and thus a matter for the United Nations Security Council. China must not be allowed to close Taiwan's harbors, as it will bring the island's economy to its knees.

The missiles are just the beginning. Leading up to Taiwan's first-ever free presidential election, on March 23, China will conduct the largest military maneuvers in its history. More than 150,000 troops have been mobilized. The exercises will involve mock bombing runs, simulated naval blockades and amphibious assaults on islands north of Taiwan.

The exercises may be an attempt to provoke a military response from Taiwan, which Beijing could then use as a pretext for "retaliation." Clearly the exercises are intended to intimidate the Taiwanese electorate and to quell the rising sentiment for autonomy and independence.

Most China analysts are confident that the exercises will cease soon after the elections.